

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily (except Sundays and Holidays) One Year \$10.00  
Six Months \$6.00  
Three Months \$3.50  
Single Copies 10 Cts.

ADVERTISING: The Omaha Daily Bee has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in Nebraska. It is the only paper that reaches every household in the state. It is the only paper that is read by every man, woman and child in the state. It is the only paper that is sold at a profit to the publisher.

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha, Neb. Communications relating to business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager, Omaha, Neb. Communications relating to advertising matters should be addressed to the Advertising Manager, Omaha, Neb.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE COMPANY, Publishers.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

Copyright, 1896, by The Omaha Daily Bee Company.

Published by The Omaha Daily Bee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Printed at the Omaha Daily Bee Press, Omaha, Neb.

SHORT CUT TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

When the first overland railroad was completed between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast very few people had any idea that there would be any demand for more than two overland transcontinental lines during the nineteenth century. Today we have six trunk lines stretching across the continent west of the Mississippi exclusive of the Canadian Pacific, which has become a formidable competitor for American traffic. The bankruptcy of most of the Pacific railroads attests the fact that they were not all created to meet a long-felt want and have wrecked one another because the limited volume of business does not justify so many overland systems.

While, therefore, there is no demand for new Pacific railroads and will not be until the country west of the Rockies has at least quadrupled in population, there are gaps to be filled which will materially shorten distances and help to build up sections that are now deprived of railroad facilities to which they are entitled. One of the most promising projects is the proposed new line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. The construction of this line will prove of incalculable advantage not only to Salt Lake City, but to every trade center between Chicago and the Utah capital.

First and foremost this road will place Los Angeles and southern California nearer to Omaha and Chicago than San Francisco and Portland are now by the existing routes. This means not only a saving of time in the transportation of freight and passengers, but also opens up a section of country to mercantile intercourse that has heretofore been tributary entirely to the Southern Pacific monopoly and dependent upon it for every concession.

A direct line to southern California by way of the Union Pacific, Rock Island or Burlington systems will also bring this city and state into more intimate relations with the better part of the Pacific slope and open a profitable field to our jobbers, meat packers and manufacturers. It will afford the Pacific coast people and the people of Utah an outlet for their products that are growing more in demand from year to year.

FIGURING ON CHICAGO.

The question as to which element of the democratic party will dominate the Chicago convention grows in interest, though it is apparent that the honest money element is not gaining confidence as the election of delegates progresses. The leaders of that element still profess to be hopeful, but neither they nor the democratic honest money newspapers talk in a confident strain. Thus the Philadelphia Times says: "Unless there shall be a very positive reaction among the democrats in many of the states between this and the meeting of the national convention at Chicago, there is little reason to hope that the friends of sound money will be able to control the highest tribunal of the democratic party." Taking the action of the states which have already declared on the silver issue and the best information as to others, the Times presents figures as follows: The free silver element is given a majority of 70, amply sufficient not only to enable that element to make the platform, but also to name the candidate by abrogating the two-thirds rule, which undoubtedly it will do if necessary. The figures on the free silver side are claiming that that element will go into the convention with not far from 600 votes and the indications certainly are that such will be the case, in which event contests would be settled in their favor and they might thus be able to secure two-thirds of the convention and nominate a candidate without changing the time-honored rule.

There is no promise or probability of any section in the states which are yet to elect delegates to Chicago, so that it may be regarded as assured that the democratic national convention will declare for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and will nominate a candidate in full accord with that declaration. What will the sound money element do then? The presumption is that it will withdraw from the convention and put another candidate in the field, but there has been no expression from any of the leaders of this element regarding the course likely to be pursued. It is plain, however, that unless the sound money men are willing to have the democratic party destroyed they must renounce a free silver platform and candidate and present a platform and candidate of their own. Otherwise there will be no democratic party after next November.

BEFORE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

There has been so much said and written recently about the so-called crime of 1873 and the business depression, money stringency and decline in property values subsequent to the alleged crime that it may be of interest to take a look backward and see how things were in Omaha and the west before the awful crime was committed. On April 11, 1872, nearly a year previous to the enactment of the law that outlawed the silver dollar from the list of United States coins, the following editorial appeared in The Omaha Bee under the caption, "Concerning Bull Money."

"People who complain about dull times in Omaha seem to forget that there is no good reason why Omaha should form an exception to the general stagnation in business which for some months past has made itself manifest throughout the west. There is not a town or city between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast where this same cry of dull times cannot just now be heard. A number of our business men who, actuated by a desire to better their condition, have been trying to establish branch houses at Denver, Salt Lake and other points west, are returning to their first love with a frown on their face. Only yesterday we conversed

with a shrewd merchant, who has just closed out his branch establishment at Salt Lake, where, of course, he had anticipated a golden harvest, but, contrary to expectation, was victimized to the tune of several thousand dollars.

Neither is Omaha the only place where real estate is dull. San Francisco has 3,000 houses to let, and desirable, highly improved property in the very heart of the city is offered at one-third to one-half of its cost, and no purchasers to be had at that. If San Francisco, with her vast commerce and capital, is croaking about dull times, why should Omaha expect to be exempted from these inevitable periodical depressions which, to a great extent, are the after-pains of the rebellion?

If anything has injured Omaha, it is the spirit of Utah mining speculations which of late has seized many of our enterprising business men and caused them to invest their bottom dollar in all sorts of mines. Having sunk their shakos as deep as the condition of their pocketbooks would allow, they now find themselves the lucky owners of numerous holes in the ground, which may or may not prove of material value in the future. Meantime they are croaking about dull times in Omaha. While they were investing their loose change in mining stocks, numerous opportunities were offered at home which promised a fair profit, but were regarded with indifference because there was not a fortune in them within six months.

It would seem, therefore, that back in 1872 the business depression in Omaha was ascribed to over-speculation in silver mining and not to the undervaluation of silver bullion. At that time the ounce of silver was worth in gold 3 cents above the ratio of 16 to 1, and nobody had any disposition to go to the mint to have his silver coined into dollars. San Francisco, in 1872, was duller than it has been at any time in the last ten years, and yet enormous yields of silver from the bonanza mines which remained at a premium over greenbacks for years thereafter utterly failed to afford the needed relief.

NO REVENUE LEGISLATION PROBABLE.

The votes in the senate on Saturday upon the several propositions submitted for raising more revenue conclusively demonstrated that there will be no legislation for the relief of the treasury at this session of congress. These propositions came in the form of amendments to the filled cheese bill and all of them were promptly tabled. One proposed to tax certain manufactured articles and twelve cents and three cents respectively. Another proposed an additional tax of \$1 on beer, ale and porter manufactured in the United States and a third proposed a duty of 10 cents per pound on teas. As to the last two, the republicans were almost unanimous in voting to table them, the democrats being about equally divided as to the beer tax, while a majority of them were shown to be favorable to a tea duty.

As was clearly indicated by Senator Sherman several days ago, it is the intention of the senate republicans to adhere to the revenue bill passed by the house and in this they take the proper stand. Undoubtedly Senator Sherman stipulated the position of nearly every republican in congress when he said: "It seems to me that it is simple and clear that the senate, freed from all party bias or party feeling, should take up the bill sent to us by the house of representatives, a bill which comes from the proper authority to create taxation and enlarge the sphere of the taxation proposed by that bill and, if you please, add to it other items. If there are any provisions in that bill which are obnoxious to a majority of this body that they will not consent to them, let them be stricken out, and if the other house has not taken the proper subjects of taxation," This is entirely fair and reasonable.

THE TARIFF LAW DOES NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT REVENUE.

But the democrats do not intend to allow that measure to be taken up for consideration and with the help of half a dozen free silver republicans and the popular press they admit the undeniable fact that the tariff law does not supply sufficient revenue and they profess to be extremely anxious that something be done for the relief of the treasury. Senators Gorman, Mills and others have eloquently proclaimed that it is the duty of congress before it adjourns to provide for the raising of sufficient revenues to support the administration of the government. They have urged, with all the earnestness that unless this shall be done the treasury will experience grave embarrassments and more bonds will have to be issued and the credit of the government will suffer. But when they are called upon to propose measures of relief they bring forward such as are not only not in line with republican policy, but were rejected by the democrats themselves when they were framing a tariff law and seem to think, though it is impossible to believe they are sincere, that the republicans ought to be willing to accept these expedients. Their attitude is altogether absurd and preposterous.

THE DEMOCRATS DO NOT INTEND TO ALLOW THAT MEASURE TO BE TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION.

There can be no doubt that if congress adjourns without providing for more, as it seems certain will be done, great embarrassment to the government will follow. It is to be expected that in such case there will be a rapid depletion of the gold reserve and that in a short time another issue of bonds will become imperative. But the responsibility for this will not be on the republicans, who promptly passed a revenue measure through the house and are ready and anxious to vote for it in the senate. It is not unlikely that the strongest motive with the democrats in urging this matter now is to make political capital, but the people will not be deceived. They know where the blame belongs for inadequate revenue and for the failure to provide more.

THE SCHOOL BOARD HAS REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT IT WOULD BE FOLLY FURTHER TO TEMPERIZE ON THE QUESTION OF RETIREMENT.

Somewhat or other expenses must be reduced. There is no other way out of the difficulty. Thirty-five teachers have been dropped from the lists, the committee claiming that only non-effective teachers have been dismissed. This statement will be considered.

THE TARIFF LAW DOES NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT REVENUE.

But the democrats do not intend to allow that measure to be taken up for consideration and with the help of half a dozen free silver republicans and the popular press they admit the undeniable fact that the tariff law does not supply sufficient revenue and they profess to be extremely anxious that something be done for the relief of the treasury. Senators Gorman, Mills and others have eloquently proclaimed that it is the duty of congress before it adjourns to provide for the raising of sufficient revenues to support the administration of the government. They have urged, with all the earnestness that unless this shall be done the treasury will experience grave embarrassments and more bonds will have to be issued and the credit of the government will suffer. But when they are called upon to propose measures of relief they bring forward such as are not only not in line with republican policy, but were rejected by the democrats themselves when they were framing a tariff law and seem to think, though it is impossible to believe they are sincere, that the republicans ought to be willing to accept these expedients. Their attitude is altogether absurd and preposterous.

THE DEMOCRATS DO NOT INTEND TO ALLOW THAT MEASURE TO BE TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION.

There can be no doubt that if congress adjourns without providing for more, as it seems certain will be done, great embarrassment to the government will follow. It is to be expected that in such case there will be a rapid depletion of the gold reserve and that in a short time another issue of bonds will become imperative. But the responsibility for this will not be on the republicans, who promptly passed a revenue measure through the house and are ready and anxious to vote for it in the senate. It is not unlikely that the strongest motive with the democrats in urging this matter now is to make political capital, but the people will not be deceived. They know where the blame belongs for inadequate revenue and for the failure to provide more.

THE TARIFF LAW DOES NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT REVENUE.

But the democrats do not intend to allow that measure to be taken up for consideration and with the help of half a dozen free silver republicans and the popular press they admit the undeniable fact that the tariff law does not supply sufficient revenue and they profess to be extremely anxious that something be done for the relief of the treasury. Senators Gorman, Mills and others have eloquently proclaimed that it is the duty of congress before it adjourns to provide for the raising of sufficient revenues to support the administration of the government. They have urged, with all the earnestness that unless this shall be done the treasury will experience grave embarrassments and more bonds will have to be issued and the credit of the government will suffer. But when they are called upon to propose measures of relief they bring forward such as are not only not in line with republican policy, but were rejected by the democrats themselves when they were framing a tariff law and seem to think, though it is impossible to believe they are sincere, that the republicans ought to be willing to accept these expedients. Their attitude is altogether absurd and preposterous.

THE TARIFF LAW DOES NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT REVENUE.

But the democrats do not intend to allow that measure to be taken up for consideration and with the help of half a dozen free silver republicans and the popular press they admit the undeniable fact that the tariff law does not supply sufficient revenue and they profess to be extremely anxious that something be done for the relief of the treasury. Senators Gorman, Mills and others have eloquently proclaimed that it is the duty of congress before it adjourns to provide for the raising of sufficient revenues to support the administration of the government. They have urged, with all the earnestness that unless this shall be done the treasury will experience grave embarrassments and more bonds will have to be issued and the credit of the government will suffer. But when they are called upon to propose measures of relief they bring forward such as are not only not in line with republican policy, but were rejected by the democrats themselves when they were framing a tariff law and seem to think, though it is impossible to believe they are sincere, that the republicans ought to be willing to accept these expedients. Their attitude is altogether absurd and preposterous.

tested a little later on and should it be developed that ulterior motives dictated the dismissal of teachers there will be trouble ahead.

If the architects' plans and sketches of the Tennessee-Central exposition that are appearing in the illustrated papers and periodicals are accurate outlines of what that exposition is to be, the designers of the coming Trans-mississippi exposition will have a high standard set for them to excel. It has come about that the general architectural effort is one of the main features of every enterprise of this kind. That is the permanent legacy of the World's Columbian exposition and something at once impressive, novel and striking is sure to be demanded on all similar occasions. In making plans for the Trans-mississippi exposition, it will be the duty of the architects to familiarize themselves with what has been accomplished elsewhere and to make use of the lessons taught by the experience of others.

While the great mass of the people of Nebraska will be in full accord with the movement to contribute to the relief of the Texas cyclone sufferers we very much question the propriety of parading the generosity of Nebraska before the country as an humiliation card.

Such a course smacks altogether too much of the Pharisees who prayed very loud and gave alms with ostentation. There is a time for all things—a time for sewing and a time for reaping—a time for succoring distress and a time for advertising the natural resources and productiveness of the state. Nebraska will receive due credit for all it may do in the way of relieving the wants of the unfortunate Texans, but it would be exceedingly unbecoming in it to proclaim its own virtues from the house-tops.

Nebraska is always liberal when the sympathies of its people are appealed to. Back in the '70s Omaha contributed \$5,000 to the Chicago fire sufferers. In later years Nebraska sent the first carloads of wheat to the famine-stricken districts of Russia. Time and again it has responded to calls for assistance, and if the Texas cyclone sufferers stand in need of temporary relief Nebraska may be depended on to meet the emergency in the graceful manner.

The supporters of Mr. Bronaich claim that he is the best mayor Omaha ever had. If that is, true, why should Omaha be deprived of the invaluable services of its best mayor at a time when it has most need of him? If it is not true, there is reason to expect that a poor mayor will make a good governor.

Senator Allen has repeatedly stated on the floor of the senate that it will be next to an impossibility for either the democrats or the populists to win in the coming presidential election. Senator Allen is only saying openly what all the leaders of those two parties are thinking to themselves.

POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

The democratic party has always claimed to be the party of civil rights for all men, but now it is getting ready to champion the special rights of silver mine owners.

CONDEMNED OUT OF THEIR MOUTHS.

If Mexico is to prosper, the theory that a large per capita circulation makes property is false. We have about five times the per capita circulation of Mexico, and yet the theory that we are ruined for want of more money.

SHOOT THE GLAD TIDINGS.

Shoot the glad tidings to John Boyd Thatcher in far off Albany! Carry the news to Mr. Polk Palmer of coal land of the czar! Let the welkin ring with unrestrained joy for it is here. One has arrived in material form from the East. It has been long let the sufferers back-pedal; let the carping critics hold their hands; let the outcasts of the golden frame of May 21, 1896, memorable as the day the first World's fair medal arrived in Chicago.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Canton, O., is one of the few cities that has greatness thrust upon it. Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge, Kan., positively refuses to stand as a candidate for congressman-at-large. He was turned down by the home town.

Governor Stone of Missouri is industriously throwing silver rocks at the gold bugs of Kentucky. The silverites will leave no Stone unturned in their efforts to capture the state.

The proposition of the Rocky Mountain News to the silver democrats to nominate Senator Tilton a republican for president, does not excite enthusiasm. Some of them have recollections of the crime of '72.

The magnificent full-length portrait of Horace Buehler, which the bank and the Chicago delegation through the streets of Chicago in the spring days of June, 1892, must be refrained if it is to render like the home town. The golden frame of '92 would not harmonize with 16 to 1 sentiments. Away with it.

The visit of Senator Quay to Canton caused a tremendous commotion among the reporters. The eminent Pennsylvanian did not unobscure himself to the news gath'ers, generously permitting them to draw without limit on his store of information. He was asked for a tip he softly whispered the familiar air, "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me."

Dispatches to the New York World from Cincinnati claim that if from Texas and California the democrats of the Nutmeg state will drop the national ticket and make the campaign on state issues. From Virginia come reports that they will not support any free coinage candidate or any candidate on a free coinage platform. In Richmond they are creating the gold party clause in all contracts and contracts.

Five state convolutions added their quota of delegates to the sound money and silver factions of the democracy last week. These were Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, South Carolina and New Hampshire. The first four declared for free silver, the last for sound money. In all nineteen states and the District of Columbia have chosen delegates to Chicago. Excluding Nebraska, with its two delegations from the list, the sentiment of the delegations on the money question and the respective strength of the factions is as follows:

	Sound Money	Silver
Alabama	2	2
Arizona	2	2
Arkansas	2	2
California	2	2
Colorado	2	2
Connecticut	2	2
Delaware	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Florida	2	2
Georgia	2	2
Idaho	2	2
Illinois	2	2